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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Poahontas Tribe, I. O. R. M., Powell's Hall.
Paper Hangers' Union, Eagle Hall.
Phil. Kearny Post, G. A. R., Eagle Hall.
Good Will Council, G. O. U. A. M., Druids' Hall.
Richmond Lodge, Tenth, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
The State Council, Chosen Friends, Central Hall.
Stoneham Camp, Fraternal Legion, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.
Mt. Erin Beneficial and Social Society, Powhatan Hall.
Virginia Lodge, Sexual League, Druids' Hall.
Company "B," First Regiment, Army.

"If," says ex-President Harrison, "Mr. Cleveland thinks he has a remedy for the condition of affairs, and he is able to apply it, why didn't he do so before? Why did he not call an extra session of Congress in April?" Because Mr. Cleveland is too smart to be caught in any Republican trap. Had he called Congress together in April, the Sherman law might not have been repealed, as the country did not then fully comprehend its infamy, but he let the leaves of Shermanism work until the whole country felt it, and began to demand repeal of the obnoxious law. Then he called Congress together. Mr. Harrison would have been delighted had he taken the step too soon, and failed.

In the prevalent depression of business the South has held up her end of the line well. The last issue of the *Tradesman* says that "in a list of failures on June 25, now before us, the liabilities aggregating over \$2,000,000, we find the concerns located in Ohio, Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, and West Virginia—not one in the South."

This leads the Nashville American to say: "We sympathize with our Northern friends in these numerous business disasters. At the same time, it is gratifying to reflect that this unwelcome wave of financial depression has made such a comparatively small impression upon our part of the country."

Although it is admitted that Admiral Teyron was to blame for the Victoria disaster, Admiral Markham is in an unpleasant predicament. It is a law of the British navy that a subordinate need not obey the order of a superior, if he knows that the order is wrong and certain to involve an accident. That Admiral Markham believed this of Admiral Teyron's fatal order he confesses; but if he had refused to obey, and the other ships had successfully carried out the order, he would have been court-martialed, and as he did obey, he will also be court-martialed. So he is peculiarly unfortunate.

It is announced that Hon. Charles Mitchell, of Birmingham, England, and Hon. James J. Corbett, of San Francisco, will discuss a serious question of athletics some time this summer in the Columbia Athletic Club, of Chicago. Mr. Mitchell is a very quick debater, and his forte is fleetness of foot. Mr. Corbett, on the other hand, is given to advancing very striking and telling points, and it can be seen from the debate with a knock-down argument, which his opponent will not be able to resist.

President Cleveland has taken the first step towards getting well in hand the wild horses which ex-President Harrison turned loose on the country, and by the end of his term he will have them very tame and submissive. But Mr. Harrison need not think that this will be done under a Democratic administration, only that they may be given him again to drive. The country has had enough of Harrisonism, John Shermanism and McKinleyism.

A Radical contemporary remarks that "silver continues to go down with a dull, sickening thud." Its market price continues to fall with the rapidity of the mercury's quicksilver in the face of a lowering temperature. And yet a Republican law compels the Government to buy 75,000 pounds of silver per month, on a falling market. The less our Republican contemporaries have to say about the falling of silver, the wiser for them.

HOW INDIA'S ACTION AFFECTS US.

One thing can be said with positive certainty of the action of the Anglo-Indian Government respecting silver. It has decreed the doom of silver as a money metal. Some men may continue to struggle a while against the inevitable, but silver as part of currency is ended except for the purposes of change and token coinage. We propose to make a review of this case this morning, and shall therefore not hesitate to repeat some things that we have already said. To be satisfactorily viewed the picture must be complete.

India is an immense territory, one-half as large as all the United States, with a population of two hundred and forty millions of souls. Labor is so cheap that gold cannot be subdivided into pieces small enough to pay it. A baser metal is necessary, consequently silver is the money of the country. But India has always been an immense absorber of gold, which is hoarded or used for ornament. In the past thirty-five years she has imported \$133,450,167 of gold (equal at \$5 to the pound, to \$667,250,835), but she has coined it only \$1,699,851 (equal at the same rate to \$5,699,365).

The unit of value in India is the silver rupee, which would contain six cents if silver had not suffered the decline in value since 1873. Nevertheless, though silver has lost one-third of its value everywhere else the rupee retains the same value in India, outside of the sea-ports and the large interior cities, that it possessed fifty years ago. It will buy as much labor and as much of whatever else the natives have to sell as it bought then. This is the pivot of this whole case, and the case will never be understood until that fact is indelibly burnt into the mind. And the ignorance and primitive character of the people of India must equally be borne in mind at the same time, to understand the difficulty in effecting a change. Heretofore, men bought wheat or cotton in India to be paid for in silver rupees. They sold the articles in London for gold, purchased in London enough silver when coined into rupees to pay for the wheat or cotton, sent it to the Indian mints, which coined all silver brought to them by any one, received rupees from the mints and paid with them for the wheat and cotton bought. The Indian Government has now stopped the mints from coining silver for private account, though the Government continues to coin as much as it chooses, and the rupee will remain a legal tender for 48 cents. It also declares that it will give a silver rupee with a debt-paying power of 48 cents for every thirty-two cents worth of gold that is offered to it. This is distinctly a move the ultimate purpose of which is to end silver as the money of account in India and to bring about a condition in which gold will be the standard of value, but because of the character of the Hindoo population the change must necessarily be very slow. It is expected to operate through offering 48 cents for 32 cents. It is thought that the Hindoos will bring out their immense stores of hoarded and ornamental gold when they can get a silver rupee that will certainly buy 48 cents' worth of labor and perhaps other things, and pay 48 cents of debt, for 22 cents' worth of the yellow metal, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the gold will answer to the call. This gold will be coined, and though not yet made a legal tender, will be shoved out amongst the Indians as rapidly as the Government is able to make it overcome their inveterate prejudices and almost idolatrous preference for silver. We have not the slightest doubt that this measure will gradually undermine silver in India and make gold the currency of the country, but England has tackled the most difficult problem she ever yet attempted to solve when she undertakes to make the heathenish Hindoos change a hereditary prejudice. She will solve the problem, however, and India will become a gold basis country in time.

But how will this affect us? As soon as the announcement was made of the Indian Government's action, owners of silver mines went into a state of panic because they understood it to mean that India was henceforth to be no consumer of silver. They thought it ended their market there for silver. Their fears that it would seriously affect their market were justified. It will not end India as a purchaser of their silver, but it will end the United States as such purchaser. India will continue for a number of years to buy just as much silver as she has been buying, but as her action ends silver as a money metal, the United States will be no longer a buyer of it. The mine owners were hurt, therefore, but in a way different from what they thought. That India will remain a purchaser of silver as of yore is very clear to whoever will think of the matter.

India's foreign trade is very large. After paying for all that she imports and paying interest on a huge debt that she owes in England, every year still brings her a balance of from forty to fifty millions of dollars. How will that balance be paid? A Bombay merchant sends into the interior and buys 100,000 bushels of wheat to be exported to London. He contracts to pay the farmer, let us assume, two silver rupees per bushel for the wheat. He ships it to London and sells it for gold. The wheat brings 72 cents a bushel in gold. He takes eight cents of this and puts it in his pocket as his profit and carries sixty-four cents of it to the Indian mint, which gives him two silver rupees and he delivers this to the Indian farmer. But what does the Indian Government do with the 64 cents of gold? Unless it has collected a sufficient number of silver rupees from the people as taxes, to meet the demand thus made on it (which of course it will not have done), it will send those 64 cents to London and buy the silver needed to furnish the next Bombay merchant who wants rupees, and thus the Government will be a constant and steady purchaser of silver to supply the rupees needed to pay for produce purchased in the interior. This must remain the way all purchases made in the interior are paid for while the idolatrous preference of the natives make them cling to the silver rupee. As that is broken down, India's consumption of silver will diminish. Each person can judge for himself how rapid or slow that process will be. The silver mine owner therefore was wrong to think that he was hurt through a loss of India as a purchaser of his metal. She will for a long time continue to purchase it. But the act hurt

him by demonstrating to the world that silver must be dropped as a money metal. This will cause the United States to cease purchasing it. But he will lose the sale of that much. But his loss will be the farmer's gain. The most effective argument that the free coinage men have ever made was this: They argued that exporters of wheat and cotton from India bought with silver and sold for gold. Now, said they, as silver declines in value the exporter is able to take less gold for his wheat and cotton because he has to pay less for the silver that he buys to pay the Indian farmer. Thus, said the free silverite, the Indian exporter forces down the prices of wheat and cotton and all other products exported both by India and the United States. His remedy was that the United States should buy all the silver that the world offered and thus keep up the price of silver. He has vainly tried that until he brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, so that we may reasonably suppose that effort will be abandoned and silver, like all other commodities, will be left to find its proper place under the law of supply and demand.

Now, see how this policy hurt the farmer. By making the United States a steady and enormous buyer of silver that was not wanted, a regular and fixed market was furnished for that metal whether there was a new demand for silver or whether there was not. This, of course, powerfully stimulated the production of silver and, therefore, steadily forced the price of it down. But as silver went down, so did wheat and cotton go down. The farmer's pet measure therefore cut the farmer's throat. Thus we see what it is to interfere with one of the natural laws of trade.

But we are now to have an ending of this artificial market for silver. The Sherman law will be repealed, and the only purchasers of silver will be India and for the arts. This will close all the mines except those which can produce silver profitably under the influence of a normal demand. There will be no more abnormal and artificial production of it to force down the price of wheat and cotton. It will be produced according to the legitimate demand for it, and though it may hold wheat and cotton somewhat below what they would sell at but for the Hindoo's passion for silver, it will be the influence of a fixed instead of a changeable quantity, leaving wheat and cotton to be governed practically by the law of supply and demand.

LONG OR SHORT SESSION.

Some of our exchanges express the opinion that the approaching session of Congress will be a very long one, and that it will extend from the 7th of August to December, when it will be merged in the regular session. This will undoubtedly be so if the Fifty-third Congress attempts, at its extraordinary session, to solve the many difficult problems which will be presented to it. The silver, banking and tariff questions are very knotty subjects to deal with, and if the extra session tackles them, it will find that it has its hands so full that it will be a long time before relief can be expected.

The great trouble will be that there are so many discordant elements in Congress. From the West, which must feel strangely in a Democratic body after having been so long affiliated with Republicanism, there will come all sorts of crude ideas and measures for the settlement of the silver question. Silver is such a valuable commodity to some of the Western States that the Congressmen from that region hate to see his silver idol shattered right before his eyes, and still insists that it is possible for the Government to artificially keep the value of the white metal up to a parity with gold. This class of statesmen will throw every obstacle in the way in settling the silver question short of the suicidal policy of the free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1. So with the tariff and banking problems. They are both questions which require the deepest and most careful thought, and when finally decided they must be free from all evidences of hasty or ill-considered legislation.

If, therefore, Congress, at its extra session, attempts to solve all the various problems to come before it, its members will not get through with their work for a very long time. To avoid this a great many express the opinion that it would be better for Congress to meet, elect the speaker, immediately pass an act repealing the Sherman law, and then take a recess until the middle of October. The committees could be announced and they could go to work at once formulating tariff, coinage and banking bills, and have them ready for Congress when the recess has expired.

This last suggestion would be far more pleasant for the Congressmen than the first. They would then restore confidence by a repeal of the Sherman law, and would, at the same time, avoid the heated days of August in Washington—the hottest city in the world in hot weather. Then when they meet again in October they will have cool heads and be able to address themselves to the important work, mapped out for them by the committees, with calmness and deliberation, so that they may settle on a sound foundation the questions which now so vex the country, and so seriously hinder its prosperity.

Captain Andersen, of the Viking, came near being drowned in the Hudson river at New York while bathing last Saturday. After being arrested by the Brooklyn police, and nearly drowned at New York, he will go back to his Northern home without any pleasant associations of the metropolis of the United States. His experiences of the country so far have been by no means pleasing.

This year will be noted in America for the death of enormously rich men. Jay Gould left \$70,000,000; Leland Stanford, \$5,000,000; and Anthony Drexel over \$3,000,000. These three men owned the aggregate over \$125,000,000; enough money, if in reserve in the Treasury, to restore confidence throughout the country.

All the silver States, including California, have a population of 1,882,623, or one-thirtieth-second of the population of the country; they also have an electoral vote of only twenty-two, and a total of 44. And yet these few and small States wish to control the financial legislation of all the United States.

TWO SPLENDID GAMES.

VIRGINIAS WHITEWASHED AND THE COLLEGE TEAM DEFEATED.

Large Crowds at Forest Hill Park Yesterday to See the Efforts of the Quadrant City League Teams.

One single, solitary lone error, somewhat excusable, but costly as a steel cruiser, lost the game for the College team yesterday morning when they played the Forest Hills at Forest Hill Park. Mr. Walter Phillips, as third base for the learned Spiders, made the error. The game was a beautiful one up to the sixth inning, and the four hundred spectators who treated themselves to sun-baths on bleachers and grand-stand never saw a contest with prettier field work or better service with the sticks. The bleachers were hot, and so I paid quite a lengthy visit to the grand-stand, but it was a fourth of July crowd from the word "go," and such a little trifle as the sun's heat, did not deter them from enjoying the fun.

The College team were first to bat, and went out in the one, two, three order. The Hillites did likewise. In the second Snyder faced the pitcher, reached first on an error, and Burnett followed with a fly to Bradley. Elyson found Morgan for a single, and Snyder went to second. Anthony's single moved both of them up a base, and Haas' pretty drive to left sent the two men across the plate. Harrison and Phillips retired the side. Napier for the Hillites reached third, and was left there in the second.

In the third the Spiders failed to score, and Cullen fanned the air when he led off for the Hillites. Kain followed with a base on balls, and he cleverly stole second. Foster's beautiful drive to left sent him home, and the College team had a two-run lead. The Hillites reached third, and was left there in the second.

In the fourth both teams went out in the one, two, three order, and in the fifth the College team scored. Haas was retired at first, and first put Harrison on third, and Phillips' fly to left field scored the run. The Hillites failed to score in the fifth.

In the sixth the College team went out one, two, three, and met their fate at the hands of the Hillites. It was their "Jonah" inning, and it was then that Phillips made his error. Morgan made a single to left, Blankenship's single gave him second, and a stolen base put Morgan on third. Blankenship sauntered leisurely to second, while Darby and Bradley went out to fly to infield. Cullen went to first on called balls, making three men on bases, and Kain drove "grounders" to left and right. The latter let the sphere go between his shoes and roll into left field. Morgan, Blankenship and Cullen scored. Kain followed shortly after by an error of Scott's. In the seventh and eighth innings, and in the eighth the same state of affairs prevailed, owing to the excellent field work done by both clubs.

In the first half of the ninth the College team added one to their score. Burnett reached first on a single, and half the crowd on the bleachers made a move towards the gate. Anthony, however, reached first on an error by Kain—his single error—and his single to left advanced each man a base, and one of Napier's fumbles scored the run.

Throughout the game was one of the most interesting seen in Richmond for many a day, and taking the contest as a whole, the players should feel very much gratified that they were able to give their spectators such excellent entertainment. Phillips, with six chances, that he succeeded, did some phenomenal work, and Anthony pitched an excellent game. Morgan also did well, especially as a fielder.

The detailed score is as follows:
FOREST HILLS.
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Kain, S. S. 3 2 0 1 4 1
Foster, C. 2 1 0 1 1 0
Tupper, M. B. 4 0 0 2 2 1
Napier, M. B. 4 0 2 1 3 3
Morgan, P. 4 1 1 0 6 0
Blankenship, C. F. 4 1 2 1 0 1
Darby, L. F. 4 0 0 4 0 0
Cullen, 1st B. 3 1 0 14 0 1
32 6 6 27 16 7

COLLEGE.
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Phillips, M. B. 5 0 0 1 6 1
Scott, M. B. 4 0 0 7 1 1
Duke, C. 4 1 0 0 1 0
Dyke, C. 4 1 0 0 1 0
C. Burnett, 1st B. 4 0 0 2 0 0
Elyson, C. F. 4 1 1 0 0 0
Anthony, P. 4 1 1 0 0 0
Haas, R. F. 4 0 2 0 2 0
Harrison, S. S. 4 1 0 0 2 2
37 4 6 24 13 5

Forest Hills 3 2 0 1 4 1
College 3 2 0 1 0 0 1
Earned runs—Elyson, Kain. Two-base hits—Duke, Foster, Double play—Cullen and Phillips. Score by innings: College on base—College, 5; Forest Hill, 5. Struck out—By Morgan, 2; by Anthony, 5. First base on errors—College, 6; Forest Hill, 4. First base on balls—Forest Hill, 4. Stolen bases—Kain, 2; Morgan, 2. Napier, Cullen, Umpire, Mr. Edward Tate. Time of game, two hours.

Afternoon Game.
It was in the afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock, that the Forest Hills gave to 800 spectators, including many from a distance, a practical illustration of how it is possible to wipe up a newly-mown diamond with pennant winners. It was a clean case of whitewash with the Virginias, and only one of the men, Michael Anastasia, Knight—got so much as a base hit. The game was as full of snap as certain canines are of the pulex irritans, and there were more innings played in the one, two, three order than since the time Yonkers swept Island in the "Varieties." Good ball playing abounded, and the pitcher from Newport News did splendid work when he compelled seven of the Hillites to fan the air. The Virginias got two men out in the first, and the Hillites retired the first, four men went to the bat from each team, and one man reached first, only to wait the going out of the side by the man who followed him at the plate.

In the second the Virginias fanned the air, and though Morgan got to second by a hit and passed ball, he was retired by a throw from Luck to first. In the third the Leftfielder commenced the touting for the Virginias, and being hit by the ball, as he was the last time he played, several days ago, went to first. Days got his first on called balls, and Morgan went out at second by a throw from Foster. McMan's base on balls sent Davis to second, and the single base hit for the Virginias advanced the men a base. Enright was put out while "stealing" at first, and West ended with a fly to Tupper.

It was in the same inning that the Spiders sent a man across the plate. Bradley went to first on called balls, and Morgan hit Host. But Cullen, at first, while Bradley was put out at second, Kain drove a grounder to Host, and Cullen was put out at third by the Newport News pitcher. A passed ball gave Kain second. He stole third, and a wild pitch scored the run. Tupper was left on third, while Foster struck out.

In the fourth and fifth, the one, two, three order, resulted in a tie game, and in the sixth only one man got as far as first for the Virginias. Foster began the sixth for the Spiders with a single to centre, and a passed ball gave him second. An error by Cullen sent him third, while Tupper was retired at first. Napier's drive sent Marmaduke

Foster across the plate. Napier went out at second, while Morgan reached first. An error by Enright scored the run. In the seventh nothing unusual occurred, and the first half of the eighth was a one, two, three order arrangement for the Virginias. Kain for the Hillites, began the eighth, and went to first on balls. Foster's sacrifice gave him second, and in his attempt to steal home he was put out at the plate. Tupper reached first on the ball that was thrown home, stole second, and an error by Host put him on third. Napier ended the inning, and went out at first.

The game ended with West sending a beautiful fly to Bradley. Host did identically the same thing with Tupper, and Lumsden struck out.

The detailed score was as follows:
FOREST HILLS.
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Kain, S. S. 3 2 0 1 4 1
Foster, C. 2 1 0 1 1 0
Tupper, M. B. 4 0 0 2 2 1
Napier, M. B. 4 0 2 1 3 3
Morgan, P. 4 1 1 0 6 0
Blankenship, C. F. 4 1 2 1 0 1
Darby, L. F. 4 0 0 4 0 0
Cullen, 1st B. 3 1 0 14 0 1
32 6 6 27 16 7

VIRGINIAS.
A. B. R. H. P. O. A. E.
McMan, R. F. 5 0 0 1 6 1
Enright, M. B. 4 0 0 7 1 1
West, C. 4 1 0 0 1 0
Luck, C. 4 1 0 0 1 0
Host, P. 4 0 0 2 0 0
Lumsden, L. F. 3 0 0 0 0 0
Frost, 1st B. 3 0 0 3 3 0
Leftwich, 1st B. 3 0 0 8 0 1
Davis, C. F. 2 0 0 1 0 0
28 0 0 14 14 5

Forest Hills 0 0 0 2 0 0 3
Virginias 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stolen bases—Kain, Tupper, Darby. First base on balls—Forest Hills, 5; Virginias, 5. First base on errors—Forest Hills, 1; Virginias, 1. Double plays—Cullen and Tupper. Struck out—By Blankenship, 6; by Host, 6. Wild pitches—Blankenship, 9; by Host, 1. Passed balls—Luck, 5. Hit by pitched ball—Leftwich. Left on base—Forest Hills, 3; Virginias, 5. Umpire, Edward Tate. Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes.

This afternoon at 5 o'clock the teams from the Virginia Military Institute and College of William and Mary played at Forest Hill Park. Both teams play good ball, and the game will be a society event.

A Call to Mr. Nash.
Rev. Preston Nash, the rector of Christ Episcopal church, has recently received two calls to other churches, and now has them both under consideration. One of the calls is from a church in Pennsylvania, and the other is from a flourishing church in one of the Southern States. Mr. Nash will probably reach a decision within a few days.

Found Dead in Bed.
A colored woman named Grace Stuart was found dead in bed at her house, No. 113 Hampden alley, yesterday morning about 6 o'clock. The woman had been suffering with heart disease for some time. The coroner viewed the body, but deemed an inquest unnecessary.

Messrs. C. E. Stern, Maurice W. Thomas and Alex. Walker left yesterday over the Chesapeake and Potomac, for Chicago, where they will spend two weeks viewing the sights at the World's Fair.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.
Rappahannock County Divided Between O'Ferrall and Tyler.
WASHINGTON, VA., July 4.—Special.—On Saturday last, July 4, a primary election was held at this Rappahannock county, for delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

This being one of the counties in O'Ferrall's congressional district, and heretofore unwavering in his support, naturally a solid delegation was expected for him; but such was not the case. In two of the districts Tyler delegates were chosen, and this after a hot fight. In the Court-house district Tyler delegates secured 52 votes to O'Ferrall's 52. In Fleet district 10 votes were cast, and the Tyler delegates received 15 majority. The county will stand—O'Ferrall, 7; Tyler, 4. Here this is considered a great victory for Tyler, on account of the county being in O'Ferrall's district and his heretofore staunch support of him.

Primary elections are the fairest way of getting the voice of the people, as evidenced by this fight, as over three-fourths of the full Democratic vote turned out in the above district, where the straight ticket was made and the greatest interest was taken. You can hear of no cry of packed conventions, miscounts or unfair elections, for the judges and clerks were chosen, and no difference could be seen between the primary and general election, except that only Democrats voted.

Farmers are fearful that the continuous rain has injured the wheat crop, both in the shock and that which they have been unable to cut.

The Rappahannock Delegates.
FLINT HILL, VA., July 4.—Special.—Primaries held at this precincts in the county July 1st resulted in a split delegation to the gubernatorial convention. As far as heard from four anti-O'Ferrall out of eleven delegates have been elected, and the important question of electing delegates was reported have elected unopposed delegates. The result of the election in this county has been a great surprise to the friends of Colonel O'Ferrall, this having formerly been one of his stronghold.

Recent rains have brightened prospects for corn crop and spring oats, both of which give promise of good crops. News for selling this season of the year, especially at this time, good crops and city borders, with an intermingling of politics, are the themes which engross the minds of our people. It seems that we have long since found that the only man it pays to deal in politics is the man who secures the emoluments therefrom, and we are not as much inclined to worry ourselves and friends over matters financially beneficial to the candidates, who not even receive the money for their services longer than our services are required to secure such place.

In Favor of O'Ferrall.
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., July 4.—Special.—The delegation from this county is solid for O'Ferrall. The fight in the congressional district was not in favor of the Democrats. The latter won by breaking a slate prepared by Crawford and selecting delegates from the floor.

Prevent Disease.
By keeping the system in a healthy condition with Dr. David's Liver Pills. The best Liver Medicine known. 25 cents a box of 25 pills. Five boxes for \$1.

World's Fair.
Parties visiting the World's Fair can secure cheap rates from W. R. Harwood, ticket broker, 914 east Main street. Correspondence promptly attended to.

The Chesapeake and Ohio requests their patrons leaving Richmond on their 2:00 P. M. World's Fair special when destined to points between Clifton Forge and Lowell, W. Va., to arrange for their baggage can be forwarded in advance, either by train leaving Richmond at 4:45 A. M. via Main Line, or James River Division train, leaving Richmond at 9:30 A. M. This will ensure their baggage reaching its destination on the same train carrying the passengers.

The 2:00 P. M. train, being limited as to baggage accommodations east of Clifton Forge, makes it impossible to handle this baggage east of Clifton Forge. Such an arrangement can be made by the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Duck Eton Suits in white and a variety of nobby designs in stripes will be opened at Kaufmann & Co.'s this morning.

Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings.

TIMES DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Derby Jacket. It is the Satin Coat With Differences in Color.



A TERRA COTTA COAT.

The satin coat as we knew it when prices were abnormally expanded it, the early days of spring was beyond the reach of the woman who could not indulge in clothes made for the summer months, by doing the voluminous satin or lace cap, shrunk to precisely that relation toward the all-prevailing requirements. But time has reduced alike the cape and the coat until a black satin jacket need not be a dream of untried joys. A black satin coat, I said, for fashion has been striding along since the last discussion of this pretense of hers and has evolved further the satin coat like Jacob's. And, of course, her latest evolution is her best beloved and highest priced, it is called the derby jacket, because it first attained full perfection of being on the foreign race-courses. There, if anywhere, bright colors are a law of being in dress. Go by the modification which Darwin tells us is governed by environment, the black satin has altered itself to mauve, to heliotrope, to fuchsia, to Seville blue, to grass green, to scarlet itself. In unavoidable sequence, more elaborate designs are perfected, until we are brought to the consideration of special cases for descriptive lessons. Another word on the genus itself. The material may be of such silk or taffeta if exceeding care is maintained to make it one of the most perfect of its kind.

At a coaching party the other day was seen a tall, slim woman in a terra cotta derby jacket. Had she not been tall and slim and pretty she would not have looked well in her imported triumph. It fell from a ruche and high passementerie collar in full plaits almost to her knees. There were two plaits each side of the hooked opening in front, and there were four behind. At the sides the satin was fitted to the lining, but it hung full over the hips. The sleeves were shirred and set outside the coat quantity enough. Long points of richly shaded passementerie stretched from the shoulders across the breast, and thus partially restrained the loosely draped satin. Upon the cuffs of the oddly puffed sleeves was laid more passementerie. The hat was gray straw trimmed with terra cotta flowers from some strange clime.

Printers' Wages to be Reduced.
DENVER, COL., July 4.—The five daily papers in this city have asked their contributors to accept a reduction of from fifty cents to forty cents per thousand lines. The printers say they will not accept.

See the Mattings at 18c, worth 25c. See the Mattings at 19c, worth 25c.

Matting Remnants at and less than cost.
Fine grades of Matting just received.

FRENCH ORGANDY.

29c. a yard for the most tasty designs, worth 40c. a yard.
29c. a yard for fine French Broche Satines, worth 40c. yard.
39c. a yard for Canton Crepes, worth 50c. a yard.

WHITE PARASOLS.

We have the best stock of White Parasols to be found.
Pure White China Silk Parasols, with white frame and white handle, at \$2.50, worth \$3.50.
Pure White Ruffled Silk Parasols, with white frame and white handle, at \$3.00, worth \$4.00.
Some very elegant White Chiffon and Lace Trimmed Parasols.

LADIES' VESTS.

Ribbed Vests, 9c., or 3 for 25c.
Bleached Vests, 12c., worth 25c.
Ribbed Vests at 15, 19 and 25c.
Ladies' Gauze, Lisle and Silk Vests.

LEVY & DAVIS.

Ladies' and Gents' Bathing Suits; full assortment.

Standard A Sugar, 5c.
Fresh Country Butter, 5c. a pound.
Light Brown Sugar, 4c. a pound.
Pure Lard, 9c. a pound.
Best City Meal, 6c. a bushel.
Good Tea, 25c. a pound.
Arbuckle's Ariosa Coffee, 25c